



# Lexico-Semantic Properties of Literature Positive Assessment Units

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## ABSTRACT

The article provides an analysis of words that express a positive assessment. Words that express a positive assessment are illustrated with examples and their lexical and semantic aspects are explained in detail. Theoretical opinions of scientists are quoted and commented on.

## Keywords:

Evaluation, attitude, order of speech, poetics, object and subject, lexicon, folklore, lexical-semantic features.

A subject of evaluation is a person who evaluates a certain subject from his own point of view or in comparison with another subject. It is the value of a person to feel the object in his own eyes, to express his attitude to it. Individual valuations can be individual or generalized. The value of an object is evaluated on the basis of its position in a given situation and time.

The of Assessment an object is the value of the thing. For example: Nodirbek is really an honest and decent young man. Nodirbek – object, his honesty - assessment. Apparently, a property expresses what an object is like, and that property determines the value of an object. In language, this phenomenon is extremely important. The property is opened through the causal relationship.

Assessment is a semantic concept that always has a material basis. Evaluation is a measure set by a subject for any event in the universe. It is compared according to the

relatively selected event at the moment of speech. For this reason, the assessment is relative and inseparable from comparison. The value of any object is determined by comparison and is considered a comparative value. Therefore, there is a feature that ensures the existence of any object. This property can be formed, changed, and the object will be evaluated accordingly.

Ratings are absolute and comparative in nature. An absolute value is a value that can be felt as soon as the object is imagined. Comparative evaluation is used to express relationship values such as size, shape, and time. Absolute evaluation means that for all objects of the subject and for all things, events, happenings, signs, actions in an objective being, it represents one of the positive-negative relations.

The definition of the logic of absolute evaluation is also noted by A. A. Ivin in the absence of systematic research on its

understanding, and the scientist states his views on this: - The expression of logical evaluation can be seen in three cases: syntactic, semantic, pragmatic. Syntactically, any system is based on the formal structure of formal logic. Absolute evaluation is based on a syntactically strict form. The norm of pyramidal assessment is determined on the basis of established practice and is also based on extralinguistic factors. The semantic norm is multifaceted and relates to a logical relationship (the meaning of a true denotative assessment of an entity and the individual's response to it). Linguistically, the assessment is pre suppositional, hidden in the context of the sentence. – Rano was a pure-hearted girl - in such cases, the quality of the object (its sincerity, kindness) is hidden inside the meaning of the object, that is, one of the semantics that constitutes the meaning of the object is the value of the object.

In the expression of the price, the price of a certain object can be expressed as a periodic contradictory price relationship. Or the evaluation relationship refers to the conflicting attitudes of different individuals from their point of view. Opposition in price relations and the rational relationship of price is one of the main principles in the logic of valuation. The linguistic form of the logical aspect is a figurative meaning using different means of lexical units, changes in the semantic structure are carried out on the basis of context, pause, pronunciation. The basic principle of comparative evaluation logic is the asymmetric property. Periodicity and individuality are the leading factors in the logic of comparative evaluation. Accordingly, the comparative value is variable [1].

For example: Asadbek - positive – negative the reason why a symbol is given two different values, as in our example, is that the individual being evaluated is two different things. In some places, there is a mismatch between logical and linguistic evaluation. The theory of logical evaluation serves as the basis for the concept of philosophical, psychological, linguistic,

economic evaluation, and it is a tool for each science to solve its own problems.

In recent years, linguistics has moved away from traditional methods, studying language in a functional logical-semantic aspect. As a result, new areas and directions are being opened in this field, in linguistics, which need to be studied, and this is the basis for the perfect study of linguistic science. As a result of a logical approach to language, the logical aspects of language levels and units are identified and logical categories are discussed. Any logical relationship is represented by language units. In addition, the relationship of evaluation, their existence in the objective being, the emergence of the human mind as a concept, its types, criteria, etc. If the object of study of philosophy and logic, issues such as morphological, syntactic, paralinguistic tools, assessment semantics are studied by linguists. If in the science of logic there is a relation of comparative and absolute evaluation [2], then in language there are subtleties of meaning in synonyms of qualitative levels. If in reality there is a relationship of negation and affirmation, positive and negative, then in the language of negation and affirmation, divisible and indivisible, positive and negative coloration, antonomic relations are important. Assessment relations are studied on the basis of the dialectical state of logic and linguistics. The famous philosopher V.P. Speaking about the essence of value relations, Tugorinov considers price as the most important category for the development, perfection and even change of society and nature today [3].

There are gaps in the oral poetry of the Uzbek people, which can be called units that express the content of creative desire. This is because such units include applause, proverbs, phrases, etiquette, and adjectives such as yashang and hormang, which express positive content in the form of words. The unifying feature of such units is that they all express the content of the speaker's positive desire for himself or others:

For example: Let your appetite be the speaker! (From conversation); Don't turn your wings! Get rich quick! (From conversation); Let the elders help! (From conversation);

There are simple sentences in Uzbek that express the content of a positive assessment, in which a positive desire is understood from the meaning of the phrase. In such sentences, because the cut is expressed by a phrase, the sentence becomes expressive in content. For example: Nazira is very beautiful. (S. O'nar). You agreed to this marriage. Now let the youth star match the star. (I. Rahim).

It is well known that when studying the relationship between a particular language and society, the age and gender of the speaker are taken into account, along with factors such as what social group the speaker belongs to, profession, occupation. There are cases when the units that represent the content of a positive assessment are used differently depending on age and gender. Because the expression of applause, praise, positive thoughts expressed by adults is proof of these thoughts.

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